

7-30-1962

Kabul Times (July 30, 1962, vol. 1, no. 123)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (July 30, 1962, vol. 1, no. 123)" (1962). *Kabul Times*. 121.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/121>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



YESTERDAY:

Maximum +33 C.
Minimum +18 C.
Sun sets today at 6:45 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:07 a.m.

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 123

KABUL, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1962 (ASAD 8, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Shah Of Iran Inspects Gulbahar Textile Mills & Salang Tunnel

KABUL, July 30.—His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran inspected the Gulbahar Textile Mills and the Salang tunnel yesterday.

Shah Of Iran To Visit Rawalpindi

KABUL, July 30.—According to a statement by His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran's spokesman, His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran, now in Kabul as His Majesty's guest, is due to pay a brief visit to Rawalpindi in pursuance of his good offices.

His Majesty will leave for Rawalpindi tomorrow and return to Kabul afterwards.

The "Invisible" Mountaineers

KLEINE SCHEIDEGG, (Switzerland), July 30, (Reuter).—Four Swiss climbers, two of them women, remained invisible yesterday behind thick mist and cloud on the grim north face of the 13,026-ft. Eiger Mountain.

The team was last seen on Saturday evening bivouaced at about 11,000 feet, after heavy rainfall had forced them to stay put for several hours.

Eiger last week claimed a British climber as its 21st victim.

The two women, first to attempt the north face, are Loulou Boulaz, a former Swiss skiing champion from Geneva, and Yvette Pilliard-Attinger from Neuchatel. They are accompanied by Michel Vaucher from Geneva and Michel d'Arbellay, a guide from Martigny.

Guides who scaled the Eiger's west face yesterday to get above the mist failed to establish whether the four had continued to the summit.

The weather continued dry, but clouds showed no signs of dispersing.

W. IRIAN TALKS RESUMED

WASHINGTON, July 30, (Reuter).—The Netherlands and Indonesian representatives met yesterday at a secluded country estate in Mikreburg, Virginia, to resume their discussions on the West Irian dispute.

TWO KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

KABUL, July 30.—Two persons were killed and two other wounded in three road accidents during the past three days.

A truck driven by Abdul Hussain, heading from Paghman to Kabul ran over Amir Gul near Khwaja Musaffir, killing him on the spot.

A bus driven by Khairuddin and heading from Daru-l-Aman to yesterday laid the foundation stone of the new Civil Hospital Kabul, who was fatally injured. He died in hospital.

A car ran over two persons near Kartal Char injuring both of them.

The Shah, accompanied by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, arrived at the Gulbahar Mills at 10 a.m. where they were received by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister for Mines and Industries, the President, experts and officials of the Mills. After one of the officials explained the production capacity and activities of the Mills His Majesty the Shahinshah proceeded to make a detailed inspection of various branches of the Mills. At the end of his visit His Majesty the Shahinshah signed the Visitors' Book.

The Gulbahar Mills, which was inaugurated two years ago, can produce in 16 hours (two Shifts) 110,000 metres of cloth. It is one of the most modern and well equipped industrial plants in Afghanistan.

His Majesty the Shahinshah, the Prime Minister and the party then left for Salang. They were received in Salang by Sardar Mohammad Naim, Foreign Minister, Brigadier-General Mohammad Azim, Commandant of the Labour Corps and acting Deputy Minister of Public Works and other officials of the Labour Corps.

Visit to Salang Pass

His Majesty the Shah, after listening to a report about the activities on the great Salang Highway by the Commandant of the Labour Corps and engineers, proceeded towards the Salang Pass and inspected the work going on with full speed inside the tunnel.

Later His Majesty the Shahinshah arrived at Qalatak where luncheon was served on the bank of the river Salang.

His Majesty the Shah was cheered by the people from the villages and towns situated on the way to and from Salang.

The Shah returned to the capital at about 8 p.m. after paying a visit to Istalif on his return trip.



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran, donning a steel helmet and a rain-proof coat, inspecting the Salang Highway tunnel yesterday.—Bakhtar Photo.

WILLAYA TROOPS TAKE OVER KEY POSTS IN ALGIERS

Politbureau May Be Installed This Week

ALGIERS, July 30, (Reuter).—Gun emplacements appeared on streets leading to Algiers city centre yesterday and machine-guns were installed on balconies as battle-seasoned guerillas of Willaya 4 took over key posts from the local Military Command.

Willaya 4 has so far kept a neutral stand in the struggle for power between dissident Vice-Premier, Mr. Ben Bella, and other Provisional Government Ministers.

Observers here saw the move as an important development strengthening the influence of the Willayas—the six politico-military commands in Algeria—over the tangled political scene.

In Paris Mr. Mohammed Khider, right-hand man of Mr. Ben Bella, said the seven-man Political Bureau set up by the dissident Vice-Premier would be installed in Algiers "in the middle of this week."

In Oran, western Algeria, Mr. Ben Bella made a similar statement and said the Politbureau would immediately begin building a political and military apparatus. He added: "For us the crisis is virtually solved."

The Willaya 4 troops which moved into Algiers took over the radio station and broadcast a statement saying the local command had created the present "confused situation" by its "tolerance."

The broadcast said the troops moved in to "keep order and ensure security."

A wave of rejoicing swept through the Moslem areas of the city when news of the troop movements spread. Moslems had, since independence, complained bitterly against what they called the high-handed ways of irregulars attached to the local Military Command.

Captain Boualem Taibi, an officer of the local Command, said they agreed to the move of the Willaya 4 units after talks lasting several days.

The take-over started late on Saturday when an advance party took over high land above the city at Hydra, and the first troops marched into the city at dawn with a column of lorries and jeeps.

In Oran, a spokesman for Mr. Ben Bella said today he had "no information" about reports that pro-Ben Bella troops have taken over Philippeville, eastern Algeria.

Mr. Ben Bella earlier told reporters there: "We are against the use of force to solve the Algerian crisis. No Algerian will shoot at some if we are to manufacture them."

Big Power Schemes Outlined

By Khrushchev

KREMENCHUG, July 30, (Tass).—Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, stressed yesterday that the basis for the further development of the Soviet Power industry must be a rapid construction of big district power stations, linked with mighty power systems and the creation of ramified power networks embracing all the consumers.

Mr. Khrushchev added: "Big hydroelectric Power stations can and must be built in a period of not more than four or five years each."

Mr. Khrushchev was speaking at a meeting held in connexion with the commissioning of the Kremenchug hydro-electric power station on the Dnieper.

Mr. Khrushchev said that in 1980 the Soviet Union would generate three times more electricity than was generated at present in the United States.

He said that in 20 years the Soviet Union would have to build about 200 district thermal power stations, 180 new hydro-electric plants, 260 big thermal power stations as well as hundreds of thousands of kilometres of power transmission lines.

Mr. Khrushchev stressed that collective and State farms must no longer be regarded as second rate consumers of electricity. He said that this lack of understanding stemmed from Stalin.

INDIA TO BUY SUPERSONIC FIGHTERS

CALCUTTA, July 30, (Reuter).—Mr. Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, said here yesterday that India had decided to buy some supersonic fighter aircraft because of Pakistan's threat to Indian territory.

Mr. Nehru told a Congress Party workers' meeting that some people had suggested that India must not buy Soviet aircraft because it might affect US aid to India.

"I am grateful to countries which offered us aid, but if we have to think of adequate protection of the defence of India, we must buy and manufacture such aircraft in our country which would suit us, he added."

Mr. Nehru said India sent a delegation to examine British supersonic lightening aircraft "but we did not like this type as one of our chief considerations is that we must be able to build it here quickly."

"We decided to send a delegation to the Soviet Union to examine the Soviet aircraft and report to us. We will see what is suitable for us from the point of view of manufacturing them here."

"Of course we will have to buy some if we are to manufacture them."

(Contd. on Page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul".
Telephone:
21494 (Extns.
22851) 4, 5 and 6.

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 105
Quarterly ... Afs. 30

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 30, 1962

W. IRAN DISPUTE

The Dutch-Indonesian secret talks in Washington for a peaceful settlement of the West Irian dispute, which ran into heavy weather last week, have been resumed again. And Dr. Subandrio, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, who had been ordered to return home from Washington for further consultations, has delayed his departure. He had gone to Washington about 10 days ago to help in stepping up the pace of the tripartite negotiations.

Both sides have agreed to the Bunker Plan as the basis for negotiations. The Bunker Plan, it may be pointed out, proposes a phased transfer of the administration of the territory to Indonesia during a two-year period with U.N. guarantees of self-determination for the West Irian people.

The hitch had arisen because the Indonesian representative at the talks, Mr. Adam Malik, is pressing for a quick handover of authority before the end of the year. Dr. Sukarno, the Indonesian President, has time and again said that West Irian will be liberated "before the cock crows in 1963". So the dispute which features running battles between Indonesian troops and Dutch soldiers in the West Irian territory rests now for a peaceful settlement on the time limit in the Bunker proposals and on Holland's interpretation of them.

The Washington talks which have been characterized as the "final" phase in the negotiations should not be allowed to get deadlocked. The fact that Dr. Subandrio has delayed his departure for Jakarta is an indication that further progress is possible in the discussions with the Dutch. A compromise gesture on the part of the Dutch will now keep the talks going and save the situation from getting out of hand politically and militarily. Perhaps, Dr. Sukarno also could give fresh instructions to his special representative at the Washington talks to adopt a more flexible attitude.

CAIRO DECLARATION OF THE PRESS AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

INTERNAL PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT

PART II

The Conference recognizes that there are internal problems of economic development facing the developing countries, including the mobilization of human, material and financial resources. The Conference recognizes that rapidly increasing per capita income through accelerated economic development should be the cardinal aim of developing countries.

The Conference recommends the drawing up and implementation of appropriate national development plans, as effective instruments of rapid economic growth. Countries that suffer from the pressure of population on resources available should accelerate their rate of economic development, and in the meantime take appropriate legitimate measures to deal with their population problems.

The Conference recognizes the need for developing countries to take appropriate measures of agricultural development.

West Germany has spent 2,970 million marks on development aid in 1961, an amount that corresponds to one per cent of the West German gross national product, the West German Finance Ministry has announced, adding that an equal amount—but very likely more—will be spent in 1962.

Most of the money was given on a bilateral basis: 1,830 million marks.

The amount of development aid granted on a multilateral basis increased in 1961 by 439 million marks to 1,114 million marks. Thus 848 million marks was given to the World Bank for financing various development projects. Another 180 million marks was the West German contribution to the Development Fund of the European Common Market.

For technical aid West Germany spent 109 million marks in 1961. Investments of West German business enterprises in developing countries totalled 315 million marks in 1961.

Since 1957 West Germany has spent 12,240 million marks on development aid and this is second-ranking behind the United States. In announcing these figures the West German Finance Ministry also clarified some of the principles governing the granting of development aid by West Germany.

The first principle is that the project to be financed by West Germany must be realistic, contribute to the economic development of the country and be to the advantage of the country.

Bonn is not willing to grant with near to nothing interest and repayable over a period of tens and tens of years. The projects must be economically sound to a degree that allows for normal interest and repayment within 10 to 15 years.

Bonn is not willing to grant development aid to balance the State budget of developing countries or to cure their balance of

payments problems. Differing from the opinion held by U.S. experts the Bonn Government believes that most of these balance of payments troubles are caused by wrong financial and trade policies of the countries concerned. The cure, therefore, would be to stabilize the economic and financial course in these countries but not to pump in more and more money.

A policy of gifts, Bonn experts believe, would be unreasonable as those would profit most from it who were the least determined to stabilize their financial and economic policies while others, adhering to a sound financial and economic policy—and thus deserving aid—would get nothing.

A second principle is that the countries desiring West German development aid must submit definite projects which will be carefully studied by West German experts before money is granted. This often accounts for a delay in the actual granting of aid—and therefore is bitterly criticized by many developing countries—but the West German Government believes that only carefully planned, economically sound projects are a real help to the developing

countries. Until now West German economic aid has been governed by the principle of "untied loans", meaning that the receiving country is free to buy the equipment financed by West Germany wherever it wants.

This, however, informed sources in Bonn indicate, might change in the foreseeable future. There will be no "bribe German" clause included in future agreements on development aid but receiving countries will be asked to "study" carefully whether part or all of the equipment should be bought in West Germany.

More or less this will be done for psychological reasons: the West German industry, with profits declining and up against harder competition on the world market, is urging the Bonn Government for a long time to include "buy German" clauses in certain development aid agreements.

For political reasons the Bonn Government is opposed to that but to quieten down the influential lobbyists of the industrial associations Bonn might ask the receiving countries to spend part of the development aid on German products. (DPA).

Modification Of U.S. Stand On On-Site Inspection KENNEDY'S DECISION LIKELY THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, July 30, (Reuters).—President Kennedy is expected to decide this week whether the United States can modify its position on international inspection in negotiations with the Soviet Union for a nuclear test ban treaty.

Following his meeting last Friday with top military, diplomatic and nuclear experts, the President will confer this week with Mr. Arthur Dean, U.S. delegate to the disarmament and nuclear talks in Geneva.

Mr. Dean who was recalled to Washington on Friday, arrived here yesterday. He is expected to call on the President at the White

House today. President Kennedy is expected to decide whether the United States can reduce its demands for international inspection, which until now have been rejected by the Soviet Union.

The President's decision will hinge on scientific data obtained from nuclear tests in Nevada, which U.S. officials say have shown it is possible to distinguish underground tests from earthquakes more accurately than had been thought.

But the contention in Washington still is that some degree of international on-site inspection would be necessary to police a treaty effectively.

The experience gained by developing countries in their internal development is increasing continuously and it is of the greatest value for co-operation both among themselves and as between them and the developed countries.

Not only the standard of education was raised in the schools and colleges but also hundreds of new schools were opened and buildings for these schools constructed. It is to be mentioned that there were two incentives which helped the Government to surmount all these difficulties. First it was an iron will to bring about social and economic changes in the country on the part of the Government itself and secondly the sincere and unreserved co-operation of the people for the implementation of various projects, launched under the Plan.

The co-operation of the people has been more outstanding in the field of education than anything else. As soon as the Government announces the opening of a new school the people in the area will eagerly come forward to assist in any way they can. Some provide the site for the building, others co-operate in meeting the construction costs and the procurement of the teaching material. Examples of such co-operation have been noticed in all parts of the country and concludes the editorial, it is this feeling of co-operation and sincerity existing among the people which gives rise to the hope for a much brighter future.

The paper also carries an article by its economic correspondent, Mr. Fida Mohammad Fida, entitled "International Economic Effects of Gold". The article analyses the implication and importance of gold reserves in international banks and then goes on to state that the central banks of foreign countries which were using dollars as their currency reserves are not prepared to do so any longer. For instance, the Bank of England is purchasing gold to strengthen the sterling. That is why the American gold reserves are rapidly flowing to Europe. In order to create a balance in gold prices the circles close to the International Monetary Fund are trying to create with the assistance of central banks in various countries a separate gold reserves known as gold pools.

At another place the paper discusses various aspects of development in the Kabul School of Arts. This school has got various branches such as architecture, carpentry, tailoring, knitting, fine

arts and music. The daily 'Israh' of yesterday carries an editorial entitled "The result of sincere co-operation". When the Government launched the First Five Year Plan, says the editorial, there were many difficulties such as lack of experience in implementing the projects, shortage of technical personnel etc. But the Government was seriously determined to bring about social and economic changes in the country and, therefore, assisted by experts launched the first Plan.

At the end of the Plan greater success was achieved than anticipated, and examples of this success can be seen in every walk of life. For instance, in the field of education, noticeable progress has been made.

Not only the standard of education was raised in the schools and colleges but also hundreds of new schools were opened and buildings for these schools constructed. It is to be mentioned that there were two incentives which helped the Government to surmount all these difficulties. First it was an iron will to bring about social and economic changes in the country on the part of the Government itself and secondly the sincere and unreserved co-operation of the people for the implementation of various projects, launched under the Plan.

The co-operation of the people has been more outstanding in the field of education than anything else. As soon as the Government announces the opening of a new school the people in the area will eagerly come forward to assist in any way they can. Some provide the site for the building, others co-operate in meeting the construction costs and the procurement of the teaching material. Examples of such co-operation have been noticed in all parts of the country and concludes the editorial, it is this feeling of co-operation and sincerity existing among the people which gives rise to the hope for a much brighter future.

The paper also carries an article by its economic correspondent, Mr. Fida Mohammad Fida, entitled "International Economic Effects of Gold". The article analyses the implication and importance of gold reserves in international banks and then goes on to state that the central banks of foreign countries which were using dollars as their currency reserves are not prepared to do so any longer. For instance, the Bank of England is purchasing gold to strengthen the sterling. That is why the American gold reserves are rapidly flowing to Europe. In order to create a balance in gold prices the circles close to the International Monetary Fund are trying to create with the assistance of central banks in various countries a separate gold reserves known as gold pools.

At another place the paper discusses various aspects of development in the Kabul School of Arts. This school has got various branches such as architecture, carpentry, tailoring, knitting, fine

RADIO PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

MONDAY (EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.=10-30GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Weekly Press Review" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.=11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on Pakhtunistan 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

AIR SERVICES
TUESDAY
ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.
Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10.
Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES
ARRIVALS:
Zahidan—Kabul:
Dep. 5-30 a.m. Arr. 10-10.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Zahidan:
Dep. 11-30 Arr. 14-30.

AEROFLOT:
ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 a.m. Arr. 5-50.

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20159-24041.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22315.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731-

MAIWAND: Phone No. 20580.
Naway: Phone No. 20587.
Watan: Phone No. 21026.
Sufizada: Phone No. 22826.
Ahmad Shah Baba: Phone No. 20507.
Hashimi: Phone No. 20589.
Karte-Char: Phone No. 23829.
Shar-i-Nou: Phone No. 20079.

The dome section of the stupa is severely dilapidated for the most part and on account of protracted exposure to the weather the western part of the temple is in a state of disrepair. However,

the main stupa damaged in the sections of dome, cylinders, shelves and its corners is worth repair and protection. In addition to natural causes the deterioration of this great relic is due to the fact that in the early part of the 19th century a British soldier by the name of Charles Mason fleeing the army came to Afghanistan in search of what he had heard was a treasure. Near the south-western cylinder of the stupa he dug a big hole and from there took away seven gold coins related to Koshanide rulers of Afghanistan. The very discovery of such coins there indicates that most probably the stupa was built during the Koshanide reign.

The famous Chinese pilgrim Huen-tsang in his journey to Afghanistan in the 7th century A.D. made good remarks about the stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran examining some of the textiles manufactured at the Textile Factory, Gulbazar, yesterday. The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, is on his left.—Bakhtar Photo.

Historic Significance Of Stupa In Mosa-ee Logar

By A. A. KOHZAD

Afghanistan has so many stupas that from the standpoints of terminology and art influences they have a special significance in the overall history of art of Asia.

During the reign of Koshanides, especially towards the end of the 2nd century A.D. many stupas were built in the neighbourhood of Kabul like the stupas in Mosa-ee, Shawaki and Tope Dera. In addition, there are stupas now in Hadda, Daroonta, Ghazni and various other places in the country which are of a particular historical importance.

The stupa of Mosa-ee, Logar, perched on top of a mountain called Broof is one of the largest of the principal stupas the greatness of which is evident from nearby ruins and traces. It is confirmed by the presence of monastery walls northeast and the remains of small stupas south of the main stupa. Moreover, at a distance further down the pass the traces of towers can be observed which should have been built for the purpose of protecting the main stupa.

The famous Chinese pilgrim Huen-tsang in his journey to Afghanistan in the 7th century A.D. made good remarks about the stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

Asset of Humanity

The ancient structures no matter for what purpose they were built are the cultural assets of human society and are therefore worthy of care and protection. Ministry of Education has undertaken the job of repairing the historical structures and relics of Afghanistan. The United Nations specialized agency UNESCO, assisting the Ministry of Education in this task. The Ministry has in order to have its own experts in the field of archaeological maintenance and repair has sent students abroad for higher training.

The stupa is generally made up of a platform upon which two cylindrical structures are secured. On top of the stupa is a vault to the cupola of which are fastened several umbrellas signifying Buddha's umbrella. The material used in building the stupas in Afghanistan is mostly stone slabs and earth.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

arts and music. The daily 'Anis' of yesterday devoted a full page to health and sports. The page carries sports pictures of wrestling, sprint and high jump. It also introduces Mr. Abdul Hadi, a winner of the 100-metre race and a candidate for the Asian Games in Jakarta. The page also carries a translation of an article from 'Observer' on Cancer. Cancer of the womb, the article, is among the most dangerous types of the diseases known.

Tass reported that Admiral Gorshkov said the fleet had modern submarines with powerful rocket weapons, and also had a missile air arm and surface ships armed with rockets.

The admiral was addressing sailors of the Arctic Fleet at a Soviet Navy Day celebration.

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

SOVIET ARCTIC FLEET'S STRIKING POWER

MOSCOW, July 30, (Reuters).—Fleet Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy, said yesterday the Soviet Arctic Fleet's armaments "can destroy any aggressor who would attempt to violate our sea frontiers in the north."

He was treated in hospital a few weeks ago for gall bladder trouble and had been scheduled to have the operation in mid-August but was taken back to hospital on Saturday.

Mr. Gilligan led England against the Australian and South African cricket teams in the mid-1920's.

Snippets From The East And The West

MOTHER CRIES OVER DEFORMED BABY

A mother left a Toronto hospital crying and in a state of shock with her newly-born deformed baby in her arms.

She had been given the drug Thalidomide as a tranquilizer during pregnancy.

A spokesman for St. Michael's hospital disclosed on Saturday that the child was born on July 17. Mother and baby were discharged on Friday and ever since she first saw the infant she had been in "a severe state of shock," he added.

The tranquilizing drug was removed from the Canadian market on March 21 after it was linked with deformed births in Scotland and Germany. It has been blamed for at least 40 deformed births in Canada.

The hospital spokesman said the infant's left leg is abnormally short and the right foot is attached to the right buttock. Both feet were clubbed and the arms were "mere stubs."

He said the doctor "had forgotten he'd given his patient Thalidomide pills early in her pregnancy; and he was as shocked as the mother."

"The mother cried and cried and cried," he added.

BEER FOR ESKIMOS

Eskimos from three local settlements of Frobisher Bay (north-west territories) have asked the North-West Territories Council for stricter licensing laws and proposed that a three-week waiting period be set between ordering and supplying of beer.

Simonee, chairman of the Frobisher Bay Community Council, which represents the Eskimos, told Government officials that easy availability of beer was causing trouble among the local population of 90.

Most Eskimos had given up hunting and fishing to work as labourers, he said and when there was no work they turned to drinking. Dog teams and outboard motors were badly needed, he added.

Simonee asked for legislation that orders for beer should be made three weeks in advance of actual sale (the present law for spirits) and that beer should not be sold by the case for home consumption. He also called for a curfew for the young in the area. Eskimos recognized the need to adapt to the white man's way of life, he said, but they needed help from the white authorities.

CRICKETER GILLIGAN "VERY ILL"

SHOREHAM-BY-SEA, (England), July 30, (Reuters).—Mr. Arthur Gilligan, 67, former England cricket captain, was stated to be "very ill" yesterday in hospital here after a major operation on Saturday.

He was treated in hospital a few weeks ago for gall bladder trouble and had been scheduled to have the operation in mid-August but was taken back to hospital on Saturday.

Mr. Gilligan led England against the Australian and South African cricket teams in the mid-1920's.

Contd on Page 3)

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS DEMANDED

Writers' Petition To Pakistan

KABUL, July 30.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that about 50 well-known writers and literary figures from Pakhtunistan and Pakistan have submitted a joint petition to the Government of Pakistan demanding that the fundamental rights of the people should be respected in accordance with the principles outlined in the Declaration of Human Rights and the people should be allowed to apply to the courts of Justice for the defence of their natural and humanitarian rights.

The petition explains that under the present conditions and on the basis of the present constitution the Courts of Justice cannot decide about complaints and cases where human rights are being undermined.

The petition adds that the voice of the people's protest against the present conditions is being raised from every corner and so long as this just and humanitarian demand is not met the present crisis will worsen day by day. Among the signatories of the petition was the famous Pakistani writer and poet, the Lenin-prize winner, Mr. Faiz Ahmad Faiz.

Another report states that the people of Pakhtunistan have increased their activities for the advancement of their national movement and for the release of thousands of Pakhtunistan political prisoners.

Benelux Countries Trying To Find Way To Solve E.C.M. Talks Impasse

BRUSSELS, July 30, (Reuter).—Europe's future economic and political unity will be dangerously at stake when the negotiations on Britain's application for membership of the Common Market are resumed here on Wednesday.

The eight-month long negotiations reached a deadlock early on Saturday over guarantees of the opportunities to be given to markets for Commonwealth farm products demanded by Mr. Edward Heath, Britain's Lord Privy Seal and chief negotiator with the Six.

Leaders of the Benelux countries—Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—were trying yesterday to find a way out of the impasse in preparation for the coming week's talks, usually well informed sources said.

Less affected than France by the problem of overseas food imports into the Community, the Benelux countries—especially Holland and Belgium—are striving to facilitate Britain's way into the Common Market for both economic and political reasons.

No undue pessimism was displayed yesterday in Benelux diplomatic quarters about the outcome of this week's decisive round in talks with Britain, although the situation is generally described as "serious."

Stumbling Blocks

The stumbling blocks which the Ministers will try to remove are the price policies to be followed in the front of the "Six."



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran inspecting the machinery at the Gulbahar Textile Factory yesterday. The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, is on his right and Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Minister for Mines and Industries is on his left.—Bakhtar Photo.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FOR CONGO

Adoula Asks U.N. To Provide Experts To Draft Details

LEOPOLDVILLE, July 30, (Reuter).—Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, asked the United Nations yesterday to provide experts to "put the last touches" to the plan for a federal Congolese constitution, elaborated by the Central Government.

In a communique Mr. Adoula said the Constitution would reserve foreign affairs, national defence, customs, money, exchange control, fiscal policy, inter-State and foreign trade, nationality and immigration, and post and telecommunications, to federal organs. All other political power would be left to provincial Governments, named as "member States" in the communique. These were to have control over their own administrations.

Observers said this was the first formal announcement of the Congolese Government's concrete plans for a federal system to supersede that established by a provisional basic law, which provided for a greater central authority.

It is hoped in diplomatic circles here that the officially stated willingness of the Central Government to set up a federal type of system will lead to a resumption of talks between Mr. Adoula and Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga.

It is also hoped here that Katanga will start paying taxes to the Central Government as a counter-concession before talks are resumed.

In a letter addressed to U Thant, United Nations Acting Secretary-General, Mr. Justin Bomboko, the Foreign Minister, asked for a team of jurists to work out the project with Congolese experts.

Mr. Bomboko said the jurists should come from an African country with a federal system, "with tribal structures and cultural elements like ours."

SITUATION IN ALGERIA

(Contd. from Page 1)

another. Militants formed in the heroic struggle for liberation will not shed Algerian blood.

Crisis virtually Solved

"Anyway, for us the crisis is virtually solved."

When the Political Bureau moved into Algiers this week, he said, it would work on the transformation of the FLN into a real national army and the creation of the party.

Mr. Ben Bella said that five people were killed and nine wounded when local troops took over Constantine, eastern Algeria, last week, and said any exaggeration of the number killed was for political purposes.

A statement from the Tizi Ouzou stronghold of anti-Ben Bella units said on Saturday that "dozens of dead" were reported from eastern Algeria where it said fresh violence was taking place.

Mr. Khider said in Paris yesterday "it is no longer possible to call a meeting of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution (parliament)."

Mr. Khider said: "Things have changed, the situation has evolved. If things continue as they are going, the outcome will be very serious."

But Mr. Ben Bella's envoy added: "No one in Algeria thinks of resorting to force to solve our problems."

He said the Political Bureau, announced by Mr. Bella's supporters in Tlemcen last week, could accept no conditions.

"As soon as an authority accepts conditions it ceases to be an authority. We want unanimity."

Mr. Khider, who had talks with Mr. Ben Bella opponents in Algiers on Saturday said he thought elections were not possible on August 12 in Algiers as scheduled. The earliest date he considered possible was the first week in September.

The envoy said he had come to

France to contact members of the 72-man CNRA of whom there are about five in France.

He was putting "the situation before them in its true colours. They must face their responsibilities."

The Political Bureau, he added must be installed in Algiers.

He added: "Two-thirds of the members of the CNRA are agreed. Sixteen remain to be convinced, including Mr. Belkacem Krim, Mr. Saad Dahlab, Mr. Ait Ahmed, and the leaders of the National liberation Front Federation of France."

Mr. Krim, Vice Premier of the Algerian Provisional Government, Mr. Dahlab, former Foreign Minister, and Mr. Ahmed, former Minister of State, are resolute opponents of Mr. Ben Bella.

He added: "I will probably see Mr. Dahlab and Mr. Ait Ahmed, who appear to have left for Switzerland."

The Political Bureau, however, would be responsible to the CNRA it would have three functions: 1. to create a party, 2. to hold elections and 3. to prepare the congress.

He said the Bureau would last as long as the National Liberation Front—"perhaps six months."

Mr. Khider added: "If there were incidents within the CNRA now, I just cannot say what would happen."

He was apparently anxious there should be no split in parliament, the supreme body of the revolution, and called for unanimity.

Mr. Khider told the journalists that two thirds of the National Council were agreed that the Political Bureau should be installed in the capital.

Mr. Ben Bella's envoy has been discussing the installation of the Bureau in Algiers in private talks with Algerian leaders both in France and Algiers, according to usually well informed sources.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-30 p.m. American film; **IN LOVE AND WAR**; starring Robert Wagner Dana Wynter and Jeffrey Hunter.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **LOU CASTELLO'S BRIDE**.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **CIRCUS**.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **KANCH KI GURIA**; starring Saida Khan and Manoj Kumar.

News In Brief

KABUL, July 30.—Mr. Najibullah Rahimi, a graduate of Ghazi College left Kabul for the United States to receive higher training in the field of automobile engineering. He has been awarded a scholarship by the US Aid through the Bus Service Company.

KABUL, July 30.—Mr. Mohammad Anwar Ziaee, the Deputy Minister of Finance was summoned before the Law Commission of the National Assembly yesterday morning to furnish explanation regarding the regulations for the promotion and retirement of civil officials.